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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## MISCELLANY.

### THE BRIGANDS OF ORGERES.

By the way of diversion in our debates before the civil tribunal, we had at Chartres the extraordinary spectacle of a criminal process which was entered upon against the band of Chateaufort, known by the name of Brigands of Orgères, and who were at the bar to the number of a hundred and ten or twelve. An entire church in the centre of the town had been purposely prepared with compartments to place them in the presence of the jury. Every morning they were taken from prison, and marched in column to the audience, under a strong escort of gendarmes, having at their head a large red-headed man, whose face alone revealed the perfection of villainy; he was the avowed chief of the band. It had been necessary to release him from the galleys at Brest, to confront him with his co-accused comrades; but, above all, with the witnesses and the numerous victims of their crimes who still survived.

The history of these brigands, of the long duration of their crimes and atrocities, that also of their arrest, had something in it of incredible, for the epoch at which modern civilization had arrived.

There exists, ten or twelve leagues from Chartres, towards la Vendôme, a vast forest, called the Forest of Orgères. In the most remote and thickest of this forest vast caves had anciently been opened, stones had been extracted to contribute to the construction of the magnificent cathedral of Chartres. In the lapse of years, malefactors had taken refuge in these caves, and had founded a species of subterranean colony, which re-peopled itself. This colony had a mode of government, a police, rules and regulations, adapted to the dreadful kind of profession which it had embraced.

These brigands of Orgères had even afar off, in the provinces, emissaries who traversed them to observe those dwellings which, from their isolated situations, were more easy to surprise or to surround, and specified to the troop, who, like the old De la Montagne, from the depths of his retreat, delegated on the spot the men who were to proceed to the execution.

These wretches introduced themselves most frequently in the night, under the most insidious pretences into the habitations pointed out, which they mastered by enchainment the cultivators and the male servants. With respect to the women, they terrified them by the most frightful threats; if they resisted, they were bound, a great fire was lighted, to the heat of which they then were exposed by the soles of their feet, until the violence of the pain had wrung from them an avowal of what they or their husbands possessed, or till they had pointed out the place where money or valuables were concealed.

The repetition in many places of these frightful tortures had procured for the banditti who committed them the name of Chateaufort (heaters). They had spread alarm everywhere. Many of them had been taken by the police for theft committed with effraction; many had been committed to the galleys; but as yet none had been convicted of the crime of *heating*. Still less had justice succeeded in discovering the central cavern, where all the stolen articles were concealed, to be afterwards sold at the neighboring markets of Orgères, at which their identity was not to be recognized.

Chance at length unravelled the long impenetrable mystery of these miscreants. Two gendarmes were one day riding along the forest of Orgères, when one who had sighted and entered the copse, espied a child about ten years old, whose dress was odd enough to excite his curiosity. He beckoned to him in a friendly manner; the boy, who was suffering from hunger, approached and asked for some bread. The gendarme offered him a good breakfast if he would follow him. The boy suffered himself to be led away, and, mounted behind the gendarme, was conducted to the nearest inn. There the gendarmes, true to their word, paid him a sumptuous meal.

Whilst the boy was feeding with great glee, the gendarmes watched him: they observed that he pocketed whatever suited him, and that without concealment, as if the act of taking every thing was a matter of course. Thus a silver fork, a corkscrew, and a knife, had most openly found their way under the skirt of their youthful guest. Upon their asking him why he thus pounced upon whatever was within his reach, his ingenious reply was that the articles pleased him; he gave no other motive, and suspected not that any other could be asked, or that there was any harm in providing for oneself in that fashion.—He had daily seen his father bring property acquired in the same manner to his mother, who was not more scrupulous about it.

Astonished at finding such depravation in so diminutive a personage, the gendarmes doubted not his being the child of some malefactor, who had brought him up in some corner of the forest. They availed themselves of the imprudent loquacity,

which a half glass of brandy had increased, to question him as to his place of abode. They then learnt that it was an extensive cavern, where many people dwelt with his father and mother; that he had been ill-treated there by some young comrades, which had caused him to flee; that he was very unhappy because his parents would not give him all that he saw—said that he wanted food and amusement.

The gendarmes inferred from these disclosures that if the boy remained with them he might afford such information as would lead to the discovery of the offenders, who thus sheltered themselves in unknown caverns. They promised to give him food every day, and even to put money into his pocket, on two conditions. One was, that he should take nothing but what might be given to him; and the other, that he should point out to them such individual as belonged to the cavern on his meeting with them. Every such discovery to be rewarded with the sum of five francs.

The bargain was struck without difficulty; the boy was washed, scrubbed, cleaned, combed, newly clothed, and no longer recognizable. Thus disguised, his two friends took him with them to the town market. There the lad was placed in ambush, by the side of a woman who passed for his *bonne*: from his station he pointed out to the two gendarmes such as he had daily seen in the forest, and who came to market to dispose of stolen articles. Upon his information, the thieves were successfully seized and conveyed to prison.

This contrivance was successfully renewed in various market places of the country; the number of brigands apprehended gradually increased to such an extent, that the boy, by whose dexterity they were captured, received the nickname of "General Finfin!" Though it was not to the advantage of society, for nature's sake it was consoling to find that Finfin never pointed out his father and mother to the agents of the law.

The examination of the prisoners, and the evidence of witnesses, who had flocked up from all quarters, on the stolen property being described in the public papers, soon proved that those bands of brigands from the forest of Orgères were precisely those of *Chateaufort* who had desolated the country even in distant parts. Several of those implicated in the most abominable acts of *heating*, and who had been condemned to the hulks for burglaries, were brought up to be confronted with their accomplices.

At length all the atrocity of their infamous deeds was brought to light, with every hideous and revolting circumstance. Public indignation was above all roused when three sisters—the daughters of a wealthy farmer, whose dwelling the banditti of Orgères had invaded—gave in their evidence. They had burnt the feet of those unfortunate women so cruelly that all three were unable to walk without crutches. Their confinement with the wretches who had mutilated their persons produced the most heart-rending scene.

A single decree avenged society, and chastised the iniquities of those monsters. Their den in forest of Orgères, has since been walled up.—[*Memoirs of M. Berryer.*]

### UNIVERSAL FAME.

By J. K. PAULING.

It is amazing to observe how little mankind know of each other, although the vanity of human nature whispers every distinguished person, that his fame is, or will one day be universal.—The myriads of Asia and Africa, with a few solitary exceptions, never heard of the illustrious heroes, statesmen, poets, and philosophers of Europe; and a vast portion of the inhabitants of the latter are ignorant of the very names of the great men of the east. But instead of an essay, we will give our readers a story to illustrate our meaning.

It happened once on a time, that an Israelite, an Egyptian, a Greek, a Turk, a Persian, a Chinese, a Frenchman, an Englishman, a German, an Italian, and an American, met by chance at a caravansary, somewhere in the east, and being all great travellers, speaking many languages, entered into conversation. As usual, they differed in the estimate of human happiness; the comparative value of the various enjoyments of life—and, above all, in their own individual importance, in the scale of nations. Each one held up his own country as the acme of perfection; and the utmost he would allow the others, was a degree of merit exactly corresponding with their approach towards the infallible standard of their own self-importance.

"The Israelites," said the Jew, "were the chosen people; therefore they must be the most true and virtuous of mankind."

"The Greeks," exclaimed the Athenian, "were the brightest race that ever adorned the world. Look at their laws, their literature, and their arts."

"Pooh!" cried the Egyptian, "you had nothing but what you stole from us. You were ignorant barbarians, and so would have remained, if your wise men, as you call them, had not come to Egypt to learn their A B C."

"By your leave," said the Persian, "the natives of Irak being the most ancient people of the earth, must have been the parents of all human knowledge."

"Hi Yah!" quoth the Chinese, "every body knows my nation is the most ancient by at least forty thousand years, and that all foreign barbarians derived all their knowledge from them."

"Mashallah!" said the Turk, taking his pipe from his mouth, "Mashallah! there is no religion but that of Mahomet, and no knowledge but that of the Koran. The Israelites are *schonfuts*, the Christians are dogs, and there is no truth but among the followers of the Prophet."

"Peste!" cried the Frenchman—"there is nobody knows the true art of living but the French."

"There is no nation whose music is not intolerable, but the Italian," said the Neapolitan.

"The Germans are all philosophers," quoth the native of Weimar.

"Yes, but England, old England," cried John Bull, "is the country for roast beef and freedom, nobody can deny that."

"I do," exclaimed the Yankee—"The Americans are the only free people in the world."

"Mashallah! whence did you come?" asked the Turk.

"From the New World."

"Never heard of it before," said the Turk.

"Nor I," said the Persian.

"Nor I," said the Egyptian.

"Nor I," said the Chinese. "I don't believe there is any such place."

"Nor I," said the Turk.

"Nor I," said the Frenchman.

"What a parcel of ignoramuses!" exclaimed the Yankee.

As it is impossible to settle the claims of nations by these loose generalities, the company proceeded to particulars, each bringing forward the greatest men and greatest achievements of his countrymen, in battle array, to support his pretensions to superiority.

"Was there ever so wise a man as Solomon, so great a poet as David, so brave a warrior as Joshua, who made the sun stand still, or such a prodigy of learning as Rabbi Ben Hammekend, who wrote beyond the comprehension of all his readers?" asked the Israelite.

"Did the world ever produce such a hero as Napoleon, such a poet as Voltaire, such a tragic writer as Corneille and Racine, such a comic as Moliere, or such a dancer as Vestris?" cried the Frenchman.

"Bah!" exclaimed the Englishman. "What do you think of Wellington, Nelson, Shakespeare, Bacon, Locke, Newton, & all that sort of thing?"

"They can't hold a candle to Armenius, or Kant, or Gall, or Schiller, or Goethe!" said the German.

"Nor to Julius Cæsar, nor Scipio, nor Virgil, nor Cicero, nor a thousand others, who were all my countrymen, though they called themselves Romans," cried the Italian.

"Pshaw!" said the Yankee—"all your heroes and philosophers put together would not make one Franklin, or half a Washington!"

"Gentleman," said the Greek, "you may boast as much as you will, but had it not been for Greek warriors, philosophers, poets and sages, you would have remained barbarians to this day. What think you of Homer, and Æchylus, and Sophocles, and Euripides, and Demosthenes, and Plato, and Theophrastus, and ten thousand others, whose fame extends to the uttermost ends of the earth?"

"Who are these blockheads talking about?" asked the Egyptian, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Turk, of each other.

"Talking of?" cried the rest with one voice,—"Of the lights of the world, the children of immortality, THE HEIRS OF UNIVERSAL FAME!"

"We never heard their names before, and therefore they must have been rather obscure persons," was the reply.

"But if you come to the Heirs of Universal Fame," cried the Persian—"What are all these to the great hero Rustand, and the great poet Fordousi, who wrote a poetical history of Irak, in twenty thousand couplets?"

"Did any body ever read it?" asked the Turk gravely.

"We never heard of either," answered all the rest.

"What ignorant wretches!" muttered the Persian.

"Hi Yah!" exclaimed the Chinese—"Hi Yah! Your elder brother Loo Choo, knocks head and worships. What do you say to the great Moon of poetry, the light of the universe, Kwang Chung, lord of the Celestial Empire, the head of the world, who wrote three hundred volumes of poetry, in the interpretation of which three thousand learned pundits lost their senses?"

"The whole universe is filled with his verses."

"We never heard of him before," cried they all.

"What a set of foreign barbarians!" said the Chinese.

"And what do you think of our great Mahomet?" asked the Turk. "Mashallah! his sword was invincible against the enemies of the faith, and his wisdom was more invincible than his sword. All knowledge is contained in the Koran."

"It may be but we have never read it," said they all, with the exception of the true believers.

"Dogs," cried he, "may your beard be converted into shoe brushes, and your eyes become blind as your understandings!"

As is usual in all cases, contention succeeded argument, and abuse was answered by recrimination. Each being unable to establish his own claim to superiority, made himself amends by detracting from the claim of his opponents; and if all had been true which they said of each other, their heroes and great men would have been a parcel of miserable creatures, unworthy the gratitude, or even the remembrance, of posterity.

## POLITICAL.

### MR. CALHOUN'S SUPPRESSED SPEECHES.

The federal papers, with the National Intelligencer at their head, have had much to say because all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun were not contained in a work recently published by the Harpers. They charge him with a wish to suppress certain speeches. The following letter from Mr. C. repels the charge with much dignity, and is a caustic rebuke of the vile slander. It was directed to the editor of the Intelligencer, and originally appeared in that paper.

FORT HILL, July 28, 1843.

MESSRS. GALE & SEATON:—

I have just received from a friend the National Intelligencer of the 12th and 15th inst. containing your remarks on a volume recently published by the Harpers, of New York, entitled 'Speeches of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in the Congress of the United States from 1811 to the present time.' Your remarks are headed, 'Political History—Suppressed' Speeches of Mr. Calhoun.' 'Suppressed' is a strong word. The highest authorities define it to be, put down destroyed concealed; and your remarks leave no doubt that you intended to use it in the strongest and most offensive sense—that is, that they have been intentionally omitted in the compilation in order to give a partial and false view of my opinions; and for that purpose, a false title was given to the volume. To the truth of this you pledge indirectly your word by heading your remarks 'Political History.' The charge is a grave one, and made in an imposing manner, and if true the imposition would deserve the public reprobation. The question, then, is, is it true? Let facts answer.

The title is indeed, false every way. It covers much not included in the volume, and omits much that is—reports, letters, and other writings. You have noticed the former, and called public attention to it, but not the latter, though equally obvious, and very material in determining whether the falsity of the title is a mere error or a fraudulent attempt at imposition. The one might with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition. The one might, with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition; but it is impossible for any ingenuity so to construe the other. It is impossible to assign to it a fraudulent object. But if the one is an error, why not the other? In fact the very grossness of both, can leave no doubt that they are merely errors. It is not possible to open the volume without detecting them. The title covers all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun, from 1811, when he entered Congress till the present time, while the volume contains but one speech prior to 1833. Again; it omits to mention any thing but speeches, when of the four first of his production of which the compilation is composed, only one is a speech. To make its grossness more palpable, all these are headed 'Speeches.' Has fraud ever been known to do its work in so clumsy a manner? It is idle to waste words on a thing so plain. The whole title is a gross blunder, of which I have much greater reason to complain than any one else. It looks much more like an attempt to injure me than to impose on the public. I however, can suspect nothing of the kind. How it happened I know not; nor is it material, so far as it relates to the object of this communication; but I deem it due to myself to state all that I know about it.

It so happens I have never yet seen the volume. I saw the title and the advertisement not long since for the first time. I was, as may be imagined, indignant at the blunder. I wrote immediately to a friend, who took an interest in the publishers, and pointed out the title and the objections to the advertisement, and suggested the corrections that should be made, which I requested him to have done forthwith. It was too late. I received his answer a few days since. He informed me that he had perceived the blunders before he got my letter, and had prepared a correction, but, owing to some delay in the transmission, it was not received in time. It may be proper to add that the title I suggested (as well as I can recollect) was, 'A selection from the speech reports and other writings of M. Calhoun, subsequent to his election as Vice President of the United States, including his leading speech on the late war, delivered in 1811.' It was drawn up to make it full and accurate—to cover the whole, and no more.—So much for the title.

I come now to the selection or compilation; and here I take all the responsibility. It was done by me, and if there be any fraud or concealment, I am chargeable. In order that your readers may judge, I shall state the reasons which governed me in making the selection.

It is proper to premise that I have been urged from various quarters, in the last six or seven years, to have my speeches collected and published, and have during the same period received numerous applications for copies of my speeches in pamphlet form, with which I could not comply, because I had not spare copies. Since my name has been presented to the People in connection with the Presidency, applications for copies have increased, and I have been more frequently urged to collect and publish my speeches, reports, and other writings on political subjects. I finally consented to the publication, because I believed it to be due to the People, in the position I occupy, to afford them the means of ascertaining the opinions and sentiments I entertain on all political subjects, particularly on those which have agitated the country of late, and on which the Presidential election will probably in a great measure turn. That I believed could best be done by publishing what I had said and written on these questions in a form which would make the work accessible to the People. It would

give my opinions & sentiments in the fullest and most authentic form, and in a manner much consonant to my feelings then by popular speeches made for the occasion, or a personal canvass.

To effect the object, it was not only necessary that a selection should be made from the later and not the earlier of my speeches and other discussions on political subjects. To publish all I have said and written in the long period of thirty two years, in which I have been without intermission in public life, would make the work too bulky and expensive to be accessible to the great body of the community; and to publish those of a late date, would not give the information intended. I accordingly fixed on the termination of Mr. Monroe's Administration when I became Vice President, as the period from which to make the selections. That may be fairly regarded as the point of time in our political history which marks the end of an old and the commencement of a new order of things, in the midst of which we still are. From that to the present time is a period of eighteen years, being more than half of that in which I have been in the service of the Union. During the whole I took a prominent and responsible part on all important questions. Such was my leading motive for selecting the period I did from which to make the compilation.

There were others of a subordinate character which had their influence. It was the portion of my public life in regard to which information (as I believed) was most desired. I infer so, among other reasons, from the fact that the application I have received for copies of my speeches were almost exclusively confined to it. There was another still stronger. It is the period in which my speeches and other publications contain my mature and settled opinions on the principles and policy of the Government; adopted after long experience and reflection, which have modified, or changed; if you prefer, in many particulars, my earlier and less matured impression. About the commencement of the period, my mind settled down in the views of the principles and policy of the Government I now entertain, and to which I have ever since adhered, regardless of personal consequences and uninfluenced by party consideration; thus giving the strongest proof of my deep conviction both of their truth and vital importance. By them I desire to be judged; and by them to stand or fall.

Guided by these motives, I compiled the volume in the first instance exclusively from that period; but afterwards yielded to the persuasion of friends, against my judgment; to include the speech already referred to; delivered in 1811.—They urged it upon the ground that, as it was my first effort in Congress, and on a subject of lasting interest, it was desirable it should be inserted, although a departure from the principle on which the volume was compiled.

But even within this period, a selection became necessary to effect the object in view. To publish all my productions on political subjects during the period would make the volume still too bulky and expensive to be acceptable to the general mass of readers. Here, again, the leading reason which governed me in selecting the period; governed also in making the selection for the compilation. It is accordingly full on the subject of banks, sub Treasury, currency, tariff, distribution, State rights, and the principles and policy which should control in the administration of the Government. Those which discussed subjects of a more isolated character were for the most part omitted. But after the compilation was first made within these restrictions, the work was thought to be still too bulky, and many were struck from it which it would have been desirable to retain.

Such are facts in reference to the compilation. They show conclusively that the charge of suppression against it, is as entirely unfounded as that of fraudulent imposition against the title.—The very charge is absurd. How could the speeches be destroyed or concealed? They are to be found not only in the files of the Intelligencer, but in those of many other journals and publications of the day; where they are just as safe and open to inspection as if placed among the public records. To attempt to keep them from the public eye would only cause them to be more greedily sought after. The very speeches you have published, as if they were new and unknown to the public, are the very ones which have been republished divers times, and have again and again been repeatedly referred to in Congress, in political harangues, and by newspapers; and that for the very purpose for which you now republish them. They are the very last which any one who was base enough to resort to a fraud would think of concealing. But why speak of them as being suppressed, when they are referred to in the biographical sketch to which you allude, and which, it would seem from its index, was intended to be included in the work? Again, why speak of them as suppressed, when all the speeches which I made during the war to rouse and animate the country to the defence of its rights and honor, and to sustain the burden and privation of the war with fortitude, and which are now unanimously applauded, are in the same predicament, except one? Are they too suppressed, or designedly concealed?

Why, indeed, should I attempt to conceal them, or any of my early speeches not contained in the volume, even those which contain opinions different from those I now entertain? What is there about them that I should repudiate them? Do they not breathe lofty sentiments and devoted attachment to the country, and evince foresight and firmness? Were they not applauded by the Republican party at the time? And are they not now eulogized by you and other political opponents? Why, then, should I be ashamed of them, or cast them away because they contain



opinions in several particulars which now, after more than a quarter of a century, I do not approve? Should I be ashamed to acknowledge that I have lived to improve, and have had the sense to see and the firmness to correct early errors? No; I am far from repudiating these my more youthful efforts. Their very errors lead to the side of the country. They belong to the times, and grew out of ardent feelings of patriotism. The danger which then threatened the country was from abroad. The overthrow of Napoleon was followed by a combination of the great sovereigns of Europe, called the Holy Alliance. Its object was hostile to popular Government, and it threatened to turn its power against this continent in order to suppress the free States which had sprung out of the old Spanish possessions. There was then no knowing at what moment we might be involved in a contest far more terrific than that which had just terminated. It was in this state of things that Congress was called on to settle the peace establishment, on the termination of the late war with England. My attention was intently turned to what I believed to be the point of danger; and I was anxious to put the country in a condition to meet whatever might come. The opinions I expressed in reference to manufactures, internal improvements, and a permanent system of revenue, kept constantly in view my leading object—preparation for defence—as much so as what I then said in reference to the army, the military academy, and the navy, as the speeches themselves show.

The danger from without fortunately passed away and that from within began to disclose itself. I was not slow to see the strong tendency the Government was taking towards consolidation, and that many of the means which I had regarded as necessary to defend against external dangers, contributed not a little to increase the danger within. That led to a reinvestigation, and that to the modification or change of opinion which took place. So far from casting away or desiring to conceal or keep out of view my early speeches, I have long intended to collect and publish them. I see you promise to publish freely from them. You cannot do me a greater favor, and I hope you will not halt till you have republished all—I was so careless as to neglect to preserve copies of my speeches or other publications prior to my election as Vice President. Since then I have been more careful. Your republication will give me copies in a much more convenient form than that of manuscripts, and save me much time and trouble in collecting and some little expense for copying. I shall preserve carefully the two contained in the *Intelligencer* sent by my friend, and I shall take care to get such others as you may publish.

Let me, in conclusion, say, I wish you to understand that I make no complaint. So far from it, I feel rather obliged to you than otherwise. Be your motives what they may, you have afforded me an opportunity of giving an explanation made necessary by the awkward manner in which the volume has been introduced to the public, and in which I have been compelled to state much that ought to have appeared in a preface to the volume.

With respect, I am, &c.  
J. C. CALHOUN.

#### ELECTION NEWS.

**INDIANA.** Forty-six counties heard from gives Whitecomb (dem.) for Governor, 2120 majority over Biggar (whig). He is undoubtedly elected.—Well done Indiana! The members of Congress elected are as follows:

- District 1, Robert Dale Owen, Dem.  
" 2, Thomas J. Henley, Dem.  
" 3, Thomas Smith, Dem.  
" 4, Caleb B. Smith, Whig.  
" 5, William J. Brown, Dem.  
" 6, John W. Davis, Dem.  
" 8, John Pettit, Dem.  
" 9, Samuel C. Sample, Whig.

In the Seventh District, E. W. McGaughey, (whig) is said to be elected, but an extra from the *Indiana State Sentinel* (Chapman's crower) doubts it. The Tenth District has not yet been heard from. The Legislature will doubtless be democratic.

**ALABAMA.** Gov. Fitzpatrick (dem.) is re-elected without opposition. No further returns have been received of elections to the Senate.—The House thus far stands 12 democrats and 14 whigs; in the aggregate no change from last year. For Congress, all the counties in the First District except three, Clarke, Washington and Marengo, give Deilett 460 majority, which will probably be considerably reduced by the counties yet to be heard from. His election is yet uncertain. In the Second District, Belser (dem.) is elected; in the Third, Dixon H. Lewis (dem.); in the Fifth, G. S. Houston (dem.); in the Sixth, Reuben Chapman (dem.); in the Seventh, Felix G. McConnell (dem.) Nothing has yet been heard from the Fourth District.

**KENTUCKY.** In the fourth Congressional District George A. Caldwell (dem.) is elected over Owensley (whig) which, with the four democrats given yesterday as elected, makes 5 democratic members of Congress from Kentucky. There is also hope of a sixth, as there is a report that Irwin (dem.) in the Third District has beaten Grider (whig). If this report prove correct, the delegation from that State will stand six democrats to four whigs. No returns for members of the Legislature have yet come to hand, but the Kentucky Yeoman published the names of twenty members elected, without designating their party bias.

**TENNESSEE.** Five democrats are ascertained to be elected to Congress, and four whigs. In the Knoxville District, Campbell (whig) has run much behind his ticket, and though the returns from the counties composing the District, show some 600 majority for the whig candidate for Governor, Campbell's election is not certain.

**NORTH CAROLINA.** In the Third Congressional District of this State, hitherto considered doubtful, David S. Reid (dem.) is elected over Mitchell (whig) by a majority of 348. The full delegation for this State will stand five democrats and four whigs.—*Bay State Democrat.*

#### Lincoln and Oxford Congressional Convention.

Agreeable to the call, the Democrats of the 4th Congressional District assembled in Convention at Lewiston, on Wednesday the 16th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Convention was called to order by Col. JOSHUA MERROW of Bowdoinham, and the following Officers elected, viz:

HON. CORNELIUS HOLLAND of Canton, Pres't.  
HERMON STEVENS, Esq. of Thomaston, V. President.  
TIMOTHY LUDDEN of Turner, } Sec's  
BENJ. F. TALLMAN of Woolwich, }  
A Committee consisting of Messrs. Blaney of Bristol, Tallman of Bath, Reed of Roxbury, Shaw of Paris, and Nichols of Wiscasset, were chosen to receive the credentials of members and report the list of delegates. The Convention then adjourned one hour.

Met according to adjournment.  
The committee reported the following as delegates entitled to seat in Convention.

#### COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Bristol—Arnold Blaney, David Plummer.  
Bowdoinham—Josiah Merrrow, S. V. Given.

Edgecomb—J. W. Chadbourn.  
Arrowsic—John Fisher.  
Lewiston—J. O. L. Foster, John N. Small.  
Topsham—William Ricker.  
Washington—Geo. Jones, Elbridge Cunningham.

Jefferson—Elias Haskell, Michael P. Furlong.  
Whitefield—Thomas White, John Ryan, Jr.  
Waldoboro—W. G. Reed, Cyrus Levenseller.

Richmond—Jefferson Hathorn.  
Union—E. G. Lermond, Isaac Hills.  
Nobleboro—John H. Conners, Hiram Chapman.  
Lisbon—James Booker.

Alna—R. C. Jones.  
Westport—W. Greenleaf.  
Georgetown—A. L. Perry, Moses Riggs.  
Phippsburg—E. Hatch.  
Wabster—D. L. Weymouth.

Warren—A. H. Hodgman, J. W. Smith.  
Bowdoin—M. Hall, Wm. Small.  
Bath—Henry Tallman, J. H. Nichols, O. Mosses.

Bremen—George Johnson.  
Townsend—Geo. W. Pierce.  
Thomaston—Edwin Rose, Thos. O'Brien.  
H. Stevens, W. Perry, J. Ulmer.

Wiscasset—G. W. Nichols, T. Cunningham.  
Monhegan J. Starling.

Dresden—J. Chisam.  
Woolwich—B. F. Tallman.  
Bathway—Merry, J. Pinkham.

Patricktown—Wm. Chisam.  
Newcastle—E. Tibbels.

#### COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Andover—J. L. Chapman.  
Buckfield—Wm. Bridgman, Joshua Irish, Cyrus H. Coolidge.

Byron—Joseph Tobin.  
Canton—C. Holland.  
Dixfield—C. Eustis, S. S. Marble.

Hartford—Richard Hutchinson, Jos. Dearborn.  
Livermore—Isaac Strickland, John Manser.

Mexico—Eben. Harlow.  
Paris—E. C. Shaw, J. H. King, M. Hammond.  
Peru—J. Chase, R. Turner, Jr.

Roxbury—J. Reed.  
Rumford—L. Rawson, D. Knapp.  
Sumner—B. Heald, A. Ryerson.

Turner—Adjalon Dillingham, Philip Bradford, Timothy Ludden.  
Woodstock—Alden Chase, P. Dudley.

Hanover—J. Staples.  
Hamlin's Grant—S. Parsons.  
Franklin Pl.—Geo. Hopkins.

Wilton Pl.—J. B. Greenleaf.  
Green—Allred Pierce, John Quimby.

Messrs. Strickland of Livermore, Chase of Peru, Rose of Thomaston, Conners of Nobleboro, and Tallman of Bath, were appointed to receive the votes for a candidate for Congress.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, the result of which was as follows:

Whole number of votes	85
Necessary to a choice	43
John D. McCrate had	32
Joseph Sewall,	11
William R. Frye,	6
Charles Andrews,	10
Job Prince,	6
Virgil D. Parry,	6
Joseph G. Cole,	8
Alvin Bolster,	4
Scattering,	3

It was then agreed that the candidate for Congress should be taken this year from Oxford County. The following was the vote on this question, which was taken by yeas and nays.

YEAS.—Messrs. Merrrow, Given, Fisher, Foster, J. N. Small, Booker, Berry, Riggs, Weymouth, Hodgman, Smith, Hall, Tallman, Nichols, Moses, Tibbets, Chapman of Andover, Bridgman, Irish, Coolidge, Tobin, Holland, Eustis, Marble, Hutchinson, Dearborn, Strickland, Monroe, Harlow, Shaw, King, Hammond, Chase, Turner, Reed, Rawson, Knapp, Heald, Ryerson, Dillingham, Bradford, Ludden, Chase, Dudley, Staples, Parsons, Hopkins, Greenleaf.—48

NAYS.—Messrs. Blaney, Plummer, Chadbourn, Ricker, Geo. Jones, Chadbourn of Edgecomb, Haskell, Furlong, White, Ryan, Reed of Waldoboro, Levenseller, Hathorn, Lermond, Hill, Converse, Chapman of Nobleboro, R. C. Jones, Greenleaf, W. Small, Johnson, Pierce, Rose, O'Brien, Stevens, Perry,

Ulmer, Nichols, Cunningham of Wiscasset, Starling, Benj. F. Tallman, Merry, Pinkham, Chisham, Quimby.—35.

After several further unsuccessful ballottings, Mr. Tallman of Bath, introduced the following resolve, which passed.

Resolved, That the County of Oxford, with the town of Greene, be allowed representation in Congress the first two and the last two of the ten years, and the County of Lincoln the remainder; and that the County of Lincoln, separately, shall select the candidate to be supported during her portion of the time, and the County of Oxford, together with the town of Greene, shall separately select their candidate to be supported for the last two years.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot again for a candidate for Congress, and the following was the result,—

Whole number of votes	59
Necessary to a choice	30
Charles Andrews had	35
V. D. Parry	15
J. G. Cole	6
J. D. McCrate	1
Job Prince	1
Jos. Sewall	1

It was then unanimously resolved, that this Convention support the Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS of Dixfield, as a candidate for Representative to Congress from the 4th Congressional district.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a delegate to attend the Baltimore Convention in May next, and the following was the result:—

Whole number of votes	62
Edward Kavanagh had	37
Alfred Pierce	22
Scattering	3

Mr. Kavanagh was accordingly chosen.  
Col. Thomas D. Robinson of Bath, was elected as a substitute.

Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the proprietors of the church, for permitting the convention to use the same.—Also, to the President of the Convention for the able manner in which he presided over its deliberations.

Voted, That the proceedings be published in all the Democratic papers in this State.—The Convention then adjourned.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND, President,  
HERMON STEVENS, Vice President,  
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, } Secretaries.  
B. F. TALLMAN, }

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 29, 1843.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed, FREE TRADE; FREE DUTIES; NO ARTIFICIAL SEPARATION FROM NATURE; ECONOMY; PROGRESS; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will be redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Republican Nomination.  
FOR GOVERNOR.  
HUGH J. ANDERSON,  
OF BELFAST.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.  
FOURTH DISTRICT—CHARLES ANDREWS

FOR SENATORS.  
Oxford District.  
JOHN W. DANA.  
LEE STRICKLAND.  
WILLIAM FRYE.

York District.  
SOLOMON BROOKS.  
HARRISON LOWELL.  
ISAAC DEERING.

Cumberland District.  
CHARLES HUNT.  
JOSEPH BROWN.  
CHARLES MILLETT.  
MOODY F. WALKER.

Lincoln District.  
HENRY TALLMAN.  
JOHN ANDERSON.  
EZRA B. FRENCH.  
EBENEZER OTIS.

Somerset District.  
CULLEN SAWTELLE,  
HARRIS GARCELON.

Hancock and Washington.  
Western District—RICHARD WARREN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.  
Oxford JOSEPH TOBIN.  
York JOHN BAILEY.

Cumberland, LEMUEL RICH, 3d.  
Lincoln, JEREMIAH ELLSWORTH.  
Hancock, GEORGE S. COX.

Somerset, ASA CHAPMAN.  
CALEB LEAVITT.  
AMBROSE FINSON.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.  
Oxford, LEVI STOWELL.

THAT ADDRESS.—At the State Convention the people were promised an Address from a Committee appointed for the purpose. If it does not come forth in the course of three or four weeks it will not be of much service to the Democratic party, and even then it will not answer the end for which it was designed.

#### DEMOCRATS—WIDE-AWAKE!

It has been our duty frequently on the return of our annual Elections to call on our Democratic friends to rally at the Polls and meet our ever vigilant enemy.—The duty is always a pleasant one; and especially so when we look back and see with what unanimity our friends have always, without scarcely an exception, come forward to the support of their principles; and in aid of the cause of universal Liberty.

At the coming election we wish to show to our sister States our continued devotion to Democratic principles; and in order to do so we are determined to elect a Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature; and Democrats to fill most of the County offices. Our Ticket so far as Governor and Legislature in this Senatorial District is concerned is well worthy our support. Hon. Hugh J. Anderson will fill the office of Governor with dignity and great ability. His private character is without a blemish, which is one of the very best recommendations of a political man. We agree with Amos Kendall on this point who says if a man is not honest, just and upright in his private relations, he will not be in the public; and is consequently deficient in the most essential quality. His integrity of purpose—his decision of character—his quickness of apprehension and his unblemished moral virtues are therefore great and essential reasons why we should rally in his support.

Mr. Anderson, likewise, as a politician, deserves our hearty assistance. He has ever been a firm believer in the great doctrines of the Democratic party. Not only that, he has ever acted consistent with his belief. He believes in the great principles of equality—the right of the people to govern—that the Representative should obey the popular will—that the Government should be administered in the most economical manner—both State and National—that the sessions of the Legislature should be as short as is consistent with the public business—and that a reduction in the salaries of Officers should be made whenever it can be done with safety.—These are the political principles of Mr. Anderson;—and they are such as do honor to the cause and honor to the man. They are such as commend him to the understanding and conscience of every man; and Whigs as well as Democrats would do themselves credit to aid his election with all their power.

Our Senators, too, are men of known abilities and of tried integrity; and each of them are men of true moral worth, as well as distinguished for their capacity as Legislators. They should each of them receive our generous and efficient as well as cordial support.

Shall they receive it? Shall they be elected by a triumphant vote; and borne into power by the united voice of that great Democratic brotherhood whose cause is the cause of the people, and whose success is the success of freedom? The ability is in our hands—within our grasp The Almighty has placed it there; and has marked it with His peculiar favor by giving us, year after year, the victory over our enemies. Come to the Polls, then, Democrats! Fight for the cause of Freedom! Cast your ballots in defence of your rights; and trust for success in the righteousness of your cause, and in Him, who, if he be for you, it matters not who is against you.

#### DISCUSSION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

As the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention have been nearly all selected from this State no good can result from ardent discussion of the Presidential question in future. There is but one District now to elect a Delegate, that is Waldo. Our District has chosen a man—Gov. Kavanagh, who will fully and fairly represent us in that Convention. He is thoroughly Calhoun, and will so vote in Convention.

Some would like to know perhaps how this State will be represented in the National Convention. We answer, this State is entitled to nine Delegates, eight of whom have been chosen. Of the number chosen, six are Van Buren; also those from York, Cumberland, Kennebec and Penobscot Districts. The two Calhoun Delegates are from the 7th and 4th Congressional Districts. It is proper to state that the Delegate from the 7th District is claimed for both Calhoun and Van Buren.

Some of the strong Van Buren papers have stated at different times that nineteen twentieths of the Democrats of this State were in favor of Van Buren, others have stated nine tenths, and at a more subsequent period, the same papers have strongly asserted that four fifths were surely for Van Buren and no mistake. This was all said very seriously, but merely for effect. If the discussion had commenced sooner, the same papers would probably say by this time, with the strongest assurance that nearly one half of this State was in favor of Van Buren.

But what is the true statement of the case? Figures based on the result of the votes in the several Districts will tell the truth.—One third of the Democrats of this State were in favor of Van Buren; one half safely reckoned in Cumberland; two thirds in Lincoln; two fifths in Kennebec; one half at least in Washington; and two fifths in Penobscot Districts are for Calhoun. This would make about seven fifths or between one third and one half of this State in favor of Mr. Calhoun for President. This, it may be fairly asserted, is the true strength of Mr. Calhoun in this State; and even this result would have been vastly changed if the people could have had time and opportunity to discuss and weigh the matter in all its different aspects.

We do not consider it profitable however, to canvass the subject farther at present. Mr. Van Buren will probably receive seven of the nine votes of this State, in the Convention; and if with the assistance of these votes he should be the nominee of the Convention we shall do our best to assist in his election. Until the nomination is made, we shall still keep Mr. Calhoun's name at the head of our columns; but if another should receive the nomination, we shall then substitute the nominee in its place.

We publish the Official Proceedings of the District Convention to-day. We believe the Report we gave of it last week told us by persons present was substantially correct. We cannot understand why Oxford was not permitted to select her own candidate at this time as well as for the last two years; and as well as for Lincoln to do so hereafter. Oxford should claim the right to assist in the next nomination, and select delegates accordingly. That she will do so we have not the least doubt, Justice requires it; and whatever is justice should be complied with.

#### OXFORD ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

This Convention was held at the Court House in this Village on the 10th inst. It was organized by the choice of Mr. Conant, of Sumner, Chairman, and Dr. Bragg, of Hartford, Secretary.

The Throne of Grace was then addressed, in a very feeling manner, by Mr. Willie, of Hollowell.

A committee was chosen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, of which Zury Robinson, Esq. of Sumner, was Chairman.

A committee consisting of seven persons, was then selected, called a committee of nomination, to designate some suitable persons for Senators and County officers, of which Mr. Ricker, of Hartford, was Chairman.

There were about 30 persons who engaged in these proceedings during the forenoon. We counted all who were present and they numbered 42; 12 of whom were known to be citizens of this place, but were not disciples of organized Abolition. While the above Committees were out, Mr. Willie, of Hollowell, was invited to make some remarks concerning the objects of the Convention. In these remarks, he took occasion to say, among other things, that "Democracy was a sham,"—that whiggery was no better,—that neither party looked to the interest of the country; but that both yielded in humble submission to the dictate of the pro-slavery interest,—that the right of petition was gone, departed, done away, and that in order that the non Slave holding States might have some control in the Government of the Country, the Anti-Slavery people must organize in a body, and select such men for office as will carry out the interests of the country—no longer trusting either Whig or Democrat. This is the sum of the remarks of this gentleman.

The Committee on Resolutions now came in and signified their readiness to report. The substance of these Resolutions was:

1. True Democracy requires us not to do wrong any more than to suffer wrong.
2. That Slavery is the bane of our institutions,—the sum of villainy, and the concentrated essence of Despotism.
3. That the framers of the Constitution contemplated the abolition of Slavery in the States.
4. That the wishes, hopes and intentions of our fathers have been disappointed and overthrown.
5. That the Constitution gives no right to Congress to Legislate away the inalienable rights of any man; but it has done so, consequently all men are not "free and equal."

An adjournment was now made and Mr. Willie was requested to give an address in the afternoon, and Notices were circulated accordingly.

When the Convention assembled in the afternoon 63 persons were present. This was the whole number of Anti-Slavery persons present and may be considered the whole number of those who participated in the Convention.

Mr. Willie's address was extempore, and was listened to with profound gratification by those who felt for the cause of slavery. He made a very ingenious disposition of his arguments, making it appear that all the different branches of our Government at home and abroad were governed by the pro-slavery interest. His positions were strong, and his discourse argumentative, but his premises in many cases were untenable and unsound. As a whole, the address done more credit to the gentleman's heart than to his head, yet it is highly praised by those who set themselves up as champions of liberty and are far excellence the Liberty Party.

The Committee on nominations reported a set of names for Senators, County Commissioners &c.; and after attending to some further business, preparatory to the coming election, they all broke up with the best of feeling—not very sanguine however that they should elect their ticket in this County this fall.

**DECLINE.**—The Whig papers have been publishing an article from an English paper entitled "Decline of our trade with America." The article gives a statistical account of the English trade with this country, from 1833 to 1842, and shows that English imports into this country have been on the decline,—that our exports to that country have been on the increase, and that specie had been paid for them. This the Whigs say has been caused by the Tariff. That all the immense amount of specie waited from England to this country during the past, and other seasons, has been owing to the present Tariff. This would all look fair if it was true; but it lacks this essential attribute. The truth is, our Tariff had not been in existence but about three months, when the English article entitled "Decline of the trade with America" was published; consequently the present Tariff could not have had any influence on the trade during the period of which that article speaks. Did not the Whigs know this? Rather a flimsy argument in support of the Tariff. Try again.

**AS WE PREDICTED.**—This District is thoroughly Calhoun. The Official Report of the vote taken on selection of a Delegate to the National Convention, was as follows:—

Kavanagh,—Calhoun,	37
Pierce,—Van Buren,	22
Berry,—Calhoun,	4
	63

41 out of 63 votes being for Calhoun, nearly two to one; and still some persons are claiming this District for Van Buren!

**Waldo District.**—Benj. White, Esq. of Montville, is nominated to Congress from this District; and L. M. Lowrey, Esq., a Van Buren man, is elected a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

**HIGH SCHOOL.** We are requested to say that a High School will be opened in this Village between the first and middle of next month, under the tuition of Mr. D. R. Hastings, a Student of Bowdoin College.

Pocynism is taking rank hold of the English and Scotch Churches. Many of the Clergy and Laity have embraced it.

The Whigs seem to feel alarmed at the progress of abolitionism.



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Mr. Anderson is every where represented as a fair, honorable man—an upright and conscientious citizen—and as one possessing talents of no ordinary cast.—*Oxford Democrat.*

"Talents of no ordinary cast." We have in this town fifty men of equal talents, and thirty of superior. What think you, Mr. Democrat, of Belfast?

What think we? Why we think Belfast is the most talented town in the State. We don't suppose you have any Whigs there whom you reckon among the fifty or the thirty.

#### TENNESSEE.

LATEST NEWS The whigs have re-elected their candidate for Governor. The Legislature will consist of 14 whigs and 11 democrats in the Senate, and 40 whigs and 35 democrats in the House; and, thus organized, it will elect two whigs to the U. S. Senate. The democrats have 6 of the 11 members of Congress.

At the last congressional election in this State 8 whigs and 5 democrats were returned.

Over this result in Tennessee the Jonesboro (Tenn.) whig, edited by one of the queerest characters in all creation, thus rhapsodizes:—

"Ten Hundred Thousand Cheers for the Noble Whig State of Tennessee!! Attention the world, all the news of the Tennessee election is given! O ye inhabitants of this wide earth stretch wide your eyes and look at Tennessee, while she stops the onward march of that Locofoco ball! Heads erect! Right foot seven feet in the rear of the left, to act as a brace! Hands raised as high as they can reach, with fingers spread wide apart!—Mouths spread wide open to catch the accents!—Faces turned towards Old Kentucky, with backs upon South Carolina! Eyes a foot apart squinting towards Louisiana and Maine!—Keeping time with the feet, after the fashion of the 'Rogue's March,' while the leaders of Misrule in Tennessee, work their way up salt river!!"

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. In a parliamentary paper, issued last week, special clause is inserted in reference to the late treaty it is the opinion amongst merchants, that the imports will not be confined to the produce of this State of Maine, but of the United States generally. The river St. John will be considered henceforward as a free river, and consequently, there will be a mutual understanding to introduce the produce and manufactures of the United States and Britain upon a perfect system of free trade.—*News Letter.*

A BATHING PREDICAMENT.—On Monday morning a gentleman and his lady, on a visit to the far-famed bathing town of Redcar, Yorkshire, not satisfied with the restriction and forms attendant on bathing from a machine, started early in the morning in their phaeton to a favorable spot two miles up the sands, the lady providing herself with a bathing dress, the gentleman as gentlemen generally do when bathing, declining such encumbrances. After undressing on the sand, and placing their clothing in the carriage, they took to the water, but had scarcely recovered from their first 'dip,' when to their dismay they observed the horse start away a smart trot with the carriage, dresses & all, leaving them in the primitive state of our first parents. After some time it was arranged for the lady to proceed to Marske, where she arrived barefoot and bareheaded, and after relating the unfortunate but laughable account of the horse, succeeded in borrowing a dress for herself and husband, which was forwarded with all speed to him; and he was soon recognized by the messenger, patiently enduring his woful plight, though up to the chin in the water. *Cheltenham Examiner.*

A DELUGE.—Since the days of old Noah Senior, we know not when our city has been visited with such a deluge of rain as poured down between midnight last night and eight o'clock this morning. During this whole period the rain was unceasing, and the greater part of the time it fell in torrents. Three tubs which stood on a pier extending into the North River, were filled to the depth of eleven inches and a quarter; nearly all of which fell in the course of eight hours. Our streets presented the appearance of rivers. Hundreds of cellars were filled or partly filled with water; but the damage occasioned thereby is less than might be supposed, from the fact that most of the goods had been removed. In the upper part of the city several houses were partially undermined, and considerable injury was occasioned by gullying. In various places the engines are employed in clearing the basement rooms and cellars of water. We fear we shall hear of extensive damage in the country. Indeed it can be hardly otherwise. [*N. York Jour. of Com. of Tuesday evening.*]

NEWS FOR THE WHIGS! The Portland Advertiser has made the Whig nominations for this county—which are expected "to unite the entire Whig vote." Least they should not know who are the candidates, they had better consult the Advertiser. It may be seen at Bank's Hotel at almost any hour of the day.—*Saco Dem.*

LINCOLN SAYS. J. F. Cooper recovered a verdict of \$250 for a libel, before a sheriff's Jury in Onondago county on the 16th inst. The victim in this case was Col. Stone of the New York Commercial.

Death of General Madison.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes the death of Gen. William Madison, of Madison co., Virginia, in the 82d year of his age. He was the youngest brother of the late President Madison. He was a soldier of the revolution, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Gen. Washington.

At a late agricultural meeting in Great Britain, among the speeches made at the festival was the following, from Henry Colman, of Boston, who is now on tour in Europe:

Mr. Colman, an American gentleman, rose to return thanks. He felt most grateful for the welcome which he had every where received from Englishmen since his arrival in the country. He fully joined in the admiration that the exhibition of implements had excited, but he regretted that among them there was not one which would enable a man to make an effective dinner speech. (A laugh.) He hoped that the eminent mechanician he saw round the table would hit upon some contrivance for the purpose. (Laughter.) He considered agriculture to be the foundation of all wealth, the great instrument of social improvement, the conservator of public morals. (Cheers.) They could do without the doctors if they observed the rules of health; they might do without the lawyers if they kept their tempers; they might possibly do without the clergy if every man would take care of his own soul; and without the soldiers if they would only fulfil the great law of Christian charity; but he could not see how under heaven they could do without the farmers. (Much cheering and laughter.) Was not agriculture the foundation and the producer of wealth, while gold and silver were its mere exponents? A man might live in Golconda, and heap up treasure as high as the Andes, and still perish for hunger in the midst. (Hear, hear.) He would not arrogate for agriculturists an extraordinary degree of morality, but this he would say, that there was nothing in their occupation that had the least tendency to deprave a man's morals. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Then, what could be more delightful as a recreation for the philosophical mind? It was a subject in which we might learn from all nations; we might even learn a little from the Chinese. (Laughter.) Gentlemen might laugh, but there were in the Chinese language 27,000 treatises on agriculture. China had for thousands of years subsisted on its agriculture, and had contrived, besides to accumulate immense wealth, and therefore was entitled to some respect as an agricultural country. America was now following the steps of her ancestor in improving her agriculture, and he hoped that a desire for improvement in that and every thing else would be the only rivalry between them. Mr. Colman concluded by proposing as a sentiment—"England, the sun of civilization; may she long continue, like her own Eddystone, a light in the ocean. May her light shine not to burn, but cherish—not to render the world desolate, but happy. May her energies be concentrated on those high objects—the diffusion of knowledge, the extension of civilization, of liberty, and of peace."

PRINTERS' OUTSTANDING ACCOUNT.—A thousand such accounts, at ten dollars each, amount to ten thousand dollars—a handsome sum these times, were it all collected. The same number of five dollars each, amount to five thousand dollars.—Should not, then, every subscriber to a paper—to do as he would be done by, and thus fulfill the golden rule—cancel, at once his printer's account, be it more or less, that he may not be one of the thousand, or the one hundred, or even the fifty, who may think that because the debt is small it is of little consequence to the printer. This is no do—! but the statement of a question in equity, for the solution of none else but those whom it may concern.—*The Fraternity.*

ELECTION ANECDOTES. Are you naturalized? said the Judge of the Election, at the 1st Ward 1st Municipality, on Monday. He spoke to a man with a foreign look and a French accent, who presented his vote. "Naturalized?" said the Frenchman in astonishment.—"Yes, by gar, I is—I have one, two natural eyes; but see what you shall see, I is not natural-footed,—and here he pointed to a wooden leg, which was a substitute for his right one.—"Jen," he added, "I lost dat on board de Constitution when she fought de Guerriere.— Ah! dere was hot work dere, by gar!"

The Judge thought the fact of his having lost a leg in such an action, was of itself a sufficient certificate of citizenship. So he took his vote.

INDIAN TREATY.—A FAILURE.—The Governor of Iowa passed up the river on his way to Prairie du Chien, on the 17th of July, with the view of effecting a treaty with the Winnebago Indians for the portion of country which they at present occupy known as the "Neutral Ground." We learn from the Miner's Express that the Governor was unsuccessful in his effort to treat. The Indians declined selling their lands for various reasons, the most prominent of which was their dislike to the new home assigned them by the Government, which was south of the Missouri river, or on the waters of the St. Peter's, above the mouth of the Blue earth river.

BANKS OF NEW YORK. The Journal of Commerce says of the banks in that city, "that the actual aggregate of specie in all the Banks is fully fourteen millions dollars, and the deposits twenty-five millions. How wonderful a change from the condition of things but a little while ago! Our country, which some people seemed to think ruined for the last time, and her finances beyond repair except by the magic of a National Bank, is herself again and a great deal more."

A committee was appointed at the State Convention to draft an Address to the voters of Maine, of which Hon. N. C. Johnson is Chairman. We have been frequently asked when it is to appear, but are unable to give an answer. It is now the 19th of August, and in two or three weeks the election occurs. If it is to be of any service, it is full time that it should be before the public. Perhaps the Argus can tell when we may expect it?—*American.*

Why is a mushroom like a dandy? Because it is rapid in its growth, slim in its trunk, and thick in its head.

A girl was tried for stealing a pair of black stockings; but it being proved upon evidence that they were old ones, she was acquitted.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald communicates the following news:—

"There came near being a bit of a mutiny on board the sloop of war Boston, on her arrival at this port yesterday (Thursday). She has been absent over three years in the Chinese waters, and the term of service of most of her seamen had expired. They therefore felt little like working, and when they arrived off Fort Independence they refused to do duty. This looked rather squally at first, but Capt. Long proved to be a man of energy and decision. He named every officer, and had them stationed on the quarter deck. He then ordered all hands before him and asked them the cause of the difficulty. Several replied that they were sick. "Are your names on the list?" asked the captain. "No," was the answer. Then below instantly, and report yourselves to the surgeon," said the commander. Several went below, but most remaining on deck he again demanded why they refused to obey orders. They then said that their time of service (three years) had run out, and they could not work any longer. Capt. Long replied in a few words, and ordered every one to his post, under penalty of being fired upon, if they did not obey him at once. They thereupon went forward, the ship came up to the city, and the trouble blew over like a small thunder-cloud on a summer afternoon."

THE WORCESTER PALLADIUM in speaking of the probable result of the election just held in Tennessee, observes:—"It is hoped that the result in Tennessee, so inauspicious to the democracy, will moderate the zeal of the Globe and its subordinates, to press the claims of one particular individual for the presidency, to the destruction of the harmony of the party to the manifest injury of the cause they profess to promote; and induce them to return to the advocacy and diffusion of democratic truth and light, instead of a relentless warfare upon all who do not pliantly submit to their dictation."

Pretty Good.—At a meeting of the survivors of a blow-up on one of the western waters, when the report was, as usual, concluded "that no blame could be attached to any one of the officers of the boat," when the fact was that the steam had been crowded as well as the boat, a yankee submitted the following resolutions in addition: Resolved, That nobody's to blame but the biler.

Resolved, That the biler know better than to "go on a bust."

Resolved, That we reckon it got just about what it deserved for blowin' up in such a scowragious manner.

The editor of the Baltimore Republican, in the course of an interesting account of a visit to Horn, the murderer, says that he found the wretched man seated at his grated window, apparently in meditation, gazing through the bars upon the arched heavens. A small Prayer Book and a German Bible were near him, and in answer to a question about the latter, he raised it to his lips and kissed it reverently, while the tears trickled down his cheeks as he said, "it was the gift of his mother in a foreign land."

REMOVALS IN MAINE. The following removals and appointments of Post Masters were made in this state last week:—

Mount Vernon Village. U. T. Cram, (dem.) vice W. H. Hartwell, (whig.)  
Farmington. Charles E. Johnson (dem.) vice H. B. Stowell, (whig.)  
South Leeds. S. A. Wing (dem.) vice John Gilmore, (whig.)  
Greene. Alfred Pierce (dem.) vice Nathaniel Robbins (whig.)

Highway robbery.—The Quincy Patriot states that Mr. John P. Rowe, of Milton, on his return from Boston, about midnight, on the 12th inst., when half way between South Boston and the toll-house, on the Dorchester and South Boston turnpike, received a violent blow from a club which prostrated and stunned him. While in this insensible state, his wallet was abstracted and rifled of the small sum of money contained therein—less than a dollar—scarcely enough to pay for the trouble of knocking a man down.

The storm.—The Bath Telegraph says, "We learn that in Bowdoinham the thunder and lightning were terrific and considerable damage was sustained. The lightning struck seven or eight dwelling houses and barns, & one vessel. A valuable new house and barn were destroyed by fire. A barn, filled with hay, was burnt in Durham about the same time."

Price of Wheat.—An intelligent and scientific farmer of Brunswick, informs us this morning, that he had just sold his crop of wheat to a house in town, for \$1.12 1-2 per bushel, which will give him about \$30 clear profit to the acre. Said he "that is enough, I do not ask or wish more." [*Troy Budget.*]

A TOBACCO STONK. A gentleman residing near Darby, Pa., states that in his neighborhood the carcasses of a cow and a calf were taken from a tree about nine feet above the ground, where the animals had been lifted and lodged by the late freshet. A hog was taken alive from another tree.

Punch says he knows a man who is so fat, that they grease wagon wheels with the shadow. That's something to be sure; but we are acquainted with a Dutchman who is so uncommon fat, that his family use his voice to burn instead of lard oil; and when he gets his dander up, his words burn more brilliant than camphine oil.

"Are you the reprobate judge?" "Yes,"— "Ah that's what I wanted. My father died of it, and left five infant scorpions, I am the chief. I've come to take out some alphabet letters of confiscation to diminish the state as soon as possible."

CONSISTENCY.—Henry Clay is supported at the North because he is in favor of a protective tariff; at the South he is supported because he is opposed to the measure.

A WATERMELON AFFRAY.—A party of nine young men of Philadelphia went on a sailing excursion down to Fell's Point, on the Jersey side, on Sunday. Eight of them went in to bathe; and the other brought a melon from Mr. Fell's watermelon patch. Mr. F., who had for several nights past suffered severely by depredation upon his grounds, was with two of his neighbors, on the watch. On seeing them approach armed, the party took to their boats and pushed for the Pa. shore. The pursuers pushed after them in a boat fired and wounded seven. One received a shot under the eye another was seriously hurt—three shots went through his hat and lodged in his skull, the flesh of his left arm was dreadfully torn, and his left side was in a pitiable condition. The Ledger says Mr. F. then gave up the chase, and the young men procured medical aid on reaching the wharf.

A prisoner being brought before the Police Court, the following dialogue took place between him and the magistrate: "How do you live?" "Pretty well, sir; generally a joint and pudding at dinner." "I mean sir, how do you get your bread?" "Generally at the baker's shop worship!" "You may be as witty as you please, sir; but I mean simply to ask you, how do you do?" "Tolerably well, I thank your worship! I hope your worship is well! The culprit was remanded to prison."

That judge ought to be locked up with judge key of this city.

A Worthy Man.—One who screws the widow and orphan out of their last cent, because it is his just due.

The Whigs are putting the hard knocks into the Liberty party. We hardly know which comes out best.—In a discussion between Mr. Severance and Mr. May, it is said that Mr. Severance comes out second best.

Mr. Morse, of Bath, we understand, is nominated Representative to Congress from this District by the Whigs.

#### DIED.

In Saco, on Thursday 17th inst. Ellen Mariah, daughter of Carroll and Charlotte P. Staples, aged about 14 years, formerly of Portland.

#### Treasurer's Notice.—Waterford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of Real Estate in the town of Waterford, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same is taxed in Bills of Assessment bearing date August 8th and December 24th, 1842, and were committed to Thomas Perry, Collector of said town, for the year 1842, and the said Collector has made his return of the several parcels hereinafter described, upon which the State, County, Town and School District taxes for the year aforesaid are still due and unpaid, no person having appeared within six months from the date of said assessment to discharge the same, he has made and returned a certified copy of so much of the assessment as relates to the taxes due on such real estate.

Names.	Lot.	Range.	No. Acres.	Value.	County Tax.	State Tax.	Highway & School Dist.
Charles Hale,	1	7	12	75	63		89
Charles Hale,	1	8	30	70	62		62
James Osgood, S part of Swan Farm, and land formerly owned by Ezra Jewell,			60	120	98	60	158
Fogg & Files,	1	10	100	60	4	92	423
Unknown, Beal's Mill, as called,			6	500	4	10	4
Unk. west part of undivided half	12	1	85	50		25	40
North part,	9	10	80	300	1	23	123
Unk. East part,	8	14	80	150	1	23	123
Wm. Harlow, L.			25	175	1	44	144
Whitney Farm	12	7	160	300	1	60	50
Stevens & Mills,	12	7	160	300	1	60	50
Joel Albertson farm,			50	400	3	23	123
Joel Chamberlain farm,			50	400	3	23	123
Unknown, part,	9	9	30	150	1	23	123
Joshua Mayberry,			55	600	4	92	423
Andrew Mayberry farm, Part of James H. Robbins farm, formerly occupied by G. K. Hamlin,			50	300	2	46	246
Ralph S. Haskins, called Lincoln R. Haskins farm, formerly occupied by Charles Kent,			47	600	7	33	733
R. J. Haskins, called the Wm. Haskins farm, Farm occupied by Charles F. Kimball,			13	700	5	74	126
John Robbins, north part Swan farm,			120	300	2	46	246
Farm occupied by Samuel Rice,			65	300	2	95	295
Part of James H. Robbins farm, formerly occupied by Charles Rand,			40	250	2	05	205
Unknown,	3	14	100	300	2	46	246
Nathan Jewell, Jr., Blacksmith Shop, buildings and land,			11	600	4	92	423
Joel Pike—farm,			62	600	4	92	423
William W. Thorne—farm, Farm occupied by John, Stevens,			120	1100	3	20	520
House in the Lower Village formerly occupied by Sam'l Brown,			114	300	2	46	246
Store formerly owned by Joseph Nelson,			600			90	90
Farm formerly owned by Thomas Treadwell,			145	1100	9	02	652
Waterford, August 18, 1843.							3617

#### Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, EPHRAIM BROWN, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, did, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, convey to us in mortgage the following described real estate situated in Norway, to wit:—One acre of land, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon, being the same land described in Ezra F. Beal's deed to said Ephraim Brown, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Book 53, Page 253, reference to said record being had for a more particular description. Also, one undivided half of a certain piece of land situated at the Steep Falls, so called, in said Norway, together with the Mill privileges, Grist Mill, and buildings thereon, being the same land, privileges, Mill and buildings described in William Cox's deed to said Ephraim, duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Book 42, Page 35, reference to said record being had for a more full description; and whereas, the condition in said mortgage is broken by reason of the non payment of the note secured thereby; now, therefore, we hereby give notice, pursuant to law, that we claim possession of said mortgage premises for condition broken in said mortgage, and to foreclose the same.

JOSHUA BROWN, WILLIAM FARRAR. Norway, August 17th, 1843. 3617

Administrators & Guardians DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

#### Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, by virtue of a license from the District Court for the District of Maine, at the office in Norway in the County of Oxford, at present occupied by Mr. George J. Ordway, and in which the Post Office is kept,—the following estate, goods and effects of the said Ordway, to wit:—The whole stock in trade in said Store, consisting of a valuable and well-selected stock of Groceries, Dry Goods and Fancy Goods—Hardware and Cutlery—Crockery and Glass Ware—Drugs and Medicines—Books and Stationery—Oil and Paints—Boots and Shoes—Bonnets and Trimmings—in short, the usual variety of goods kept by country dealers, and too numerous for a particular statement in an advertisement. One third part of a Circular Saw and gearing in the Shop of Noble & Ames, in Norway Village—said Horse—one Stage wagon—single horse wagon—one saddle horse wagon—two heavy loads of Jewellery—gold, silver, brass and apparatus—one iron Pistol—one Rifle in Norway Pond—Parlor Stove—Agricultural Lamp—Card racks and mantle Ornaments—Plated Caster and Soup Ladle—two Britannia Lamps—about fifty volumes of Miscellaneous Books—one Portfolio of prints and paintings—lot of Chinese curiosities—lot of shells, minerals and coins—twelve paintings and pictures in gilt frames. Sundry notes, accounts and evidences of debt, a particular list of which may be seen and examined at the Office of the assignee in Norway. The right to redeem sundry notes and demands in the hands of Philip Eastman, Esq. pledged as collateral security for a demand in favor of Josiah Cobb—A particular statement of which may be seen at the Office of the assignee, and will be exhibited at the sale. The right to redeem sundry notes pledged as collateral security to the late William Hobbs, a statement of which may be seen with the assignee and will be exhibited at the sale.

Also, all said George J. Ordway's interest in the following articles willed to him by the late Sewall G. Ordway in trust for his father Ames Ordway, viz:—One Secretary—one hundred volumes of books—one dozen silver spoons—Map of Maine—two Buffalo Robes—Chaise and harness—wagon—silver watch—one half of a horse—said George J. Ordway's interest being what shall remain of the same not needed for support of said Ames.

A lot of land in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, No. 173, Book Letter B, Parr's Division.

One half of Pew No. 18, in the Baptist Meeting house in Norway Village.

The right to redeem the homestead of said George J. Ordway, in Norway Village, containing seven acres of land with the buildings thereon, subject to a life estate in Ames Ordway and wife, and a mortgage to Reuben Ordway, of Bangor, for \$1200.

The right to redeem thirty acres of land with a barn thereon, situated in said Norway, about one mile from the Village, mortgaged to George F. Gould for \$350.

The right to redeem three parcels of land, situated partly in Norway and partly in Oxford, containing about ten acres—situated about one mile from Norway Village, subject to the life estate of Ames Ordway, and a mortgage to Sarah Rust for \$150.

The right to redeem two parcels of land situated partly in Norway and partly in Oxford, containing about 27 acres—situated about 27 acres from Norway Village, subject to a mortgage to George W. Thayer for the sum of \$450.

Also, any other goods and estate of the said George J. Ordway, which the assignee, as his Assignee in Bankruptcy, has a right to sell, although not particularly set forth in this notification.

Terms—Cash on delivery. LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee. Norway, August 26th, 1843. 3617

#### Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a License from the United States District Court for the District of Maine, at public Auction, at the Post Office at North Paris on Saturday, the twenty-third day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, the following described estate, viz:—All the right in equity of redemption which Henry Russ, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, has in and to the Saw Mill and privilege situate at North Paris and occupied by him—subject to a mortgage for \$558. The right in equity of redemption which said Russ has in and to one undivided half of a Clover Mill, Cider, Shingle, and Bowl Machine, with the privilege situated at said North Paris and occupied by said Russ—subject to a mortgage for \$563. The right of redeeming one undivided half of a Clover Mill, situated at Pin Hook, so called, in Woodstock in said County, and the privilege—subject to a mortgage for \$558. One undivided half of two acres of land situated near the Parsonage House at said North Paris. The right to redeem seven acres of land situated at said North Paris together with the dwelling house thereon, occupied by said Russ—subject to a mortgage for \$342. Sundry notes and accounts a particular list of which may be seen at the Office of the assignee. Also, any and all other property, which, as Assignee of the estate of said George J. Ordway, in Bankruptcy, I have authority to sell, although not particularly named in this notice. Terms—Cash on delivery. LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee. Norway, August 26th, 1843. 3617

#### Foreclosure of Mortgage.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the mortgagees of two parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Andover, County of Oxford and State of Maine, under a Mortgage from James F. Fogg, Jr. of said Andover, dated August 27, 1836, and recorded August 31, 1836, Book 41, Page 431, reference thereto being had for a more full description; and that the condition of said Mortgage is broken. They therefore, in consequence of the breach of the condition in said mortgage, claim possession of said land and buildings, and give this notice of foreclosing said mortgage pursuant to the law in such case made and provided.

S. J. SMITH, J. B. BROWN.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on Execution (the same having been attached on the original Writ) and will be sold at public Vendue at the dwelling house of Joseph Child, in Hartford, in said County, on Saturday the 30th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. All the right which Oliver F. Berry, of said Hartford, has in equity to redeem a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Hartford, bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the North West corner of Lot numbered 19, in the 1st Range of Lots in said town; thence South 65° 00' and 12° to a stake and stones; thence East to a stake and stones across the second brook; thence North 65° 00' and 12° to a stake and stones; thence West to the first corner of the bounds containing 29 acres more or less. Said premises were mortgaged on the 5th day of June, 1838, to Winslow Hall to secure the payment of \$50 on the 15th of September, 1839, and \$50 in one year from said 15th of September, with interest.

JESSE DREW, Deputy Sheriff. June 26th, 1843. 3617

#### GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State. Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr. Hartford, June 15, 1843. 3617

#### WILLIAM K. KIMBALL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CANTON VILLAGE, N.C.







**ISSUES  
MISSING**



ISSUES  
MISSING